INHERITANCE SHARES OF MUSLIM WOMEN

When a Woman's Share is Greater than a Man's
When a Woman's Share is Equal to a Man's
When Woman Inherits, But Not Man
When a Woman's Share is Lesser than a Man's

By
ANWAR ALAM
Reviewed by
Dr. Muhammad Razi-ul-Islam Nadvi

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Foreword

The book Inheritance Share of Muslim Women by Mr. Anwar Alam represents a laudable scholarly contribution that delves into the intricate dimensions of women's rights within the framework of Islamic jurisprudence. The subject of women's inheritance rights continues to be a focal point of discourse, particularly in the context of debates surrounding the Uniform Civil Code (UCC), yet it remains conspicuously underexamined in academic and legal treatises.

A prevailing misconception, not only among adherents of other faiths but also within a significant portion of the Muslim community—largely due to a paucity of nuanced understanding—is the erroneous belief that Islamic inheritance invariably accords males double the share of females. However, a rigorous inquiry into the principles of Islamic inheritance unveils a far more sophisticated system, wherein the allocation of shares is governed by intricate reasoning, meticulously prescribed fractions, and well-defined exceptions. In several instances, men inherit on parity with or even receive lesser shares than women, and in certain cases, women inherit where men are excluded.

Mr. Alam's treatise meticulously explores these variegated circumstances through the prism of Quranic injunctions and Hadith, elucidating them with the aid of cogent illustrations. This compendium will undoubtedly serve as an invaluable resource for Islamic jurists, legal practitioners, academics, policymakers, and scholars of gender studies, alongside those advocating for women's rights.

I am confident that this work will garner the scholarly recognition it rightly deserves, and I extend my best wishes to the author for its continued success.

Prof. (Dr.) Afkar Ahmad
School of Law
IILM University, Grugram
16 Oct 2024.

Foreword

The Islamic law of succession is the brightest chapter of the law that the humanity has ever known. Balanced distribution of estate is its main feature. Despite this fact, it has suffered injustice and biased attitude by the law community. One of the insipid blames levelled against the Islamic law of succession is that it is misogynist and discriminates against the women.

Rather, the Islamic system of inheritance is fundamentally feminist. The reasons are as follows:

1. *In the Quran, the shares of females are mentioned explicitly and specifically, whereas the shares of most males are described implicitly and non-specifically. This effectively safeguards the inheritance rights of females.*
2. *Females are double-sided beneficiaries since they inherit from both their parental family and their in-laws, while males inherit only from one side, making them single-sided beneficiaries.*
3. *In certain cases, the shares allocated to females may result in being greater than those of males.*
4. *In some situations, females attain the status of 'Asabah (residuary heirs), which is originally a male designation. In such cases, they are also entitled to inheritance in this capacity.*

I am incredibly proud of Mr Anwar Alam for taking up the challenge of elaborating the aspects of privilege enjoyed by the women in the Islamic law of inheritance. He has adopted straight forward approach of dealing with the subject through case studies. The learned community should be indebted to Mr. Anwar for this exceptional achievement thought elucidating apparently a complicated subject by means of case studies.

I hope that this valuable book captioned "Inheritance Shares of Muslim Women" will prove to be beneficial to the academia, the law community and the common learners alike. May Allah accept from the author this noble endeavour.

Waquar Azeem Nadwi

Ex Sr. Technical Translator, Int'l Cooperation Dept, Saudi Customs
Graduate, College of Jurisprudence, Islamic University, Madina
20 Dec 2024

Foreword

اسلامی نظام وراثت کے بارے میں یوں تو عموماً یہ اعتراف کیا گیا ہے کہ اس میں عورتوں کو مستحق قرار دیا گیا ہے، لیکن ساتھ ہی یہ بات علیٰ الاطلاق کہی جاتی ہے کہ اس میں عورت کا حصہ مرد کا نصف رکھا گیا ہے۔ جب کہ یہ بات اسلامی نظامِ وراثت کی تفصیلات کو دانستہ یا نادانستہ نہ سمجھنے کی وجہ سے کہی جاتی ہے۔ ایسا نہیں ہے کہ تقسیمِ وراثت کی تمام صورتوں میں عورت کو مرد سے کم ملتا ہے۔ بعض صورتیں تو ایسی ہیں جن میں عورت کو وراثت میں حصہ ملتا ہے، جب کہ مرد کو نہیں ملتا۔ بہت سی صورتوں میں اس کو مرد سے زیادہ ملتا اور بہت سی صورتوں میں اس کے برابر ملتا ہے۔ صرف چند صورتوں میں اسے مرد سے کم ملتا ہے۔ جن صورتوں میں اسے کم ملتا ہے اس کا سبب اسلامی نظامِ وراثت میں اس کی مخصوص پوزیشن ہے۔ اسے کہیں خرچ نہیں کرنا پڑتا، جب کہ مرد کو اپنے ماتحتوں کی کفالت کرنی پڑتی ہے۔ اس کتاب میں اس موضوع پر تفصیل سے اظہار خیال کیا گیا ہے۔

جناب انوار عالم کو علم الوراثت سے خصوصی دل چسپی ہے۔ انھوں نے اس کا بہت تفصیل سے مطالعہ کیا ہے اور اس میں مہارت رکھتے ہیں۔ انگریزی زبان میں اس موضوع پر ان کی کئی کتابیں ہیں۔ زیر نظر کتابچے میں انھوں نے اسلامی نظام وراثت میں عورت کے حصوں کی تفصیلات بیان کی ہیں۔ یہ پانچ ابواب پر مشتمل ہے۔ باب اوّل میں قرآن کی روشنی میں اسلامی نظام وراثت اور ورثہ کے حصوں کا ذکر کیا ہے۔ باب دوم میں چودہ صورتیں بیان کی ہیں جن میں عورت مرد سے زیادہ پاتی ہے۔ باب سوم میں سترہ صورتیں ذکر کی ہیں جن میں مرد اور عورت دونوں کے حصے برابر ہوتے ہیں۔ باب چہارم میں پانچ ایسی صورتیں ذکر کی ہیں جن میں عورت وراثت میں حصہ پاتی ہے، جب کہ مرد کو کچھ نہیں ملتا۔ پانچویں اور آخری باب میں ان چند صورتوں کا ذکر کیا ہے جن میں عورت کو مرد سے کم ملتا ہے۔

امید ہے، یہ کتاب اسلامی نظام وراثت کے بارے میں بہت سی غلط فہمیاں دوٗر کرنے کا باعث بنے گی۔

محمد رضی الاسلام ندوی
صدر ادارہ تحقیق و تصنیف اسلامی علی گڑھ
و سکریٹری شریعہ کونسل جماعت اسلامی ہند نئی دہلی
۳۱/ دسمبر ۲۰۲۴

Foreword

Praise be to Allah, the Master of the worlds, and peace be upon the leader of the messengers.

Islamic inheritance laws play a crucial role in the social and economic systems of Muslim populations, which make up approximately 24% of the global population. These laws, rooted in the Qur'an, govern how the estate of a deceased individual is distributed among their heirs. The Qur'an provides the foundational framework for these inheritance rules, ensuring a fair and equitable division of assets according to divine guidance.

In Islamic culture, inheritance shares are predetermined based on the relationship between the deceased and their surviving family members, as outlined in the Qur'an. In ***Surah An-Nisa (4:7),*** *it is stated:*

"For men is a share of what the parents and the close relatives leave, and for women is a share of what the parents and the close relatives leave, whether it be little or much – an obligatory share."

*The term "**al-aqraboon**" (close relatives) refers to individuals such as children (sons and daughters), siblings (brothers and sisters), and spouses (husband or wife), as clarified in **verses 4:11-12**. According to **4:7**, only the parents and these close relatives are entitled to inherit; others outside this circle are not granted a share of the estate. The Qur'an defines two types of inheritance shares: **fixed shares** and **relative shares**.*

These inheritance laws not only provide a legal framework but are also deeply woven into the moral and cultural fabric of Muslim communities, influencing family structures and economic practices. By adhering to these principles, Islamic inheritance law ensures that wealth is transferred in a manner that aligns with religious teachings and promotes social stability. Various books have been written on this subject throughout history. However, a discussion on inheritance issues in simple language, along with their solutions, was needed.

It is hoped that this book by ***Anwar Alam*** *will be of great benefit to educated youth, especially in the modern era. May Allah, the Almighty, grant the author abundant rewards for this valuable contribution. I supplicate to Allah to accept this endeavor and make it useful for all Muslims.*

Prof. Mohammad Hasan Shahid (Retd.)
Department of Mathematics**,** Jamia Millia Islamia**,** New Delhi
31st January 2025

Foreword

Laws of inheritance have long been a cornerstone of societal structures, influencing family dynamics and economic stability. Within the context of Islamic law, the rights of women to inheritance have been a subject of significant interest and debate. This book Inheritance Share of Muslim Women by Mr. Anwar Alam provides a comprehensive study of women's share in inheritance under Islamic law, shedding light on the intricacies of the legal framework and its practical implications. Through meticulous calculations, examples and case studies, the author offers valuable insights into the complexities of Islamic inheritance law, contributing to a deeper understanding of this important aspect of women's share. This work is a valuable resource for scholars, legal practitioners, and anyone interested in the intersection of law, culture, and gender studies.

Mr Alam's work highlights the often-misunderstood aspects of Islamic inheritance law, showcasing instances where women receive share when men may not, sometimes women get more than men and sometimes they get equal. This nuanced exploration can help deconstruct common misconceptions and myths prevailing among commoners about Muslim women and provide a more accurate understanding of women's rights in Islamic inheritance.

The book's timely release can help address pressing demands and promote a more informed understanding of women's rights in Islam, contributing to a meaningful public discourse.

May the Almighty highly reward Mr Alam for his endeavours. I wish him all the best.

Professor Dr. Haseeb Ahmed
Director
Indian Institute of Islamic Studies and Research, New Delhi
Formerly:
Professor & Head, Dept . of English
Maulana Azad College of Arts, Science & Commerce
Dr.Rafiq Zakaria Campus-I, Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Associate Professor, King Khalid University, Abha, KSA
26 May 2025

Foreword

This is not just a book about fractions and formulas. It is a quiet revolution in print.

*For centuries, debates on Islamic inheritance have often centered around a single oversimplified claim —" **Islam gives men double the share of women."** And further, **"women have been discriminated under Islam and there is no equality in inheritance"**. Said with such conviction, this statement has shaped opinions, policies, and even faith itself. But rarely is it questioned. Even more rarely is it investigated.*

Much of the confusion stems not from the complexity of the Islamic inheritance system, but from the failure to teach it properly, lack of awareness within the community and the role of the vested interest in the society. Moreover, the practice of reading the Qur'an without reading the translation and commentaries has added to the problem. As a result of all this, misinformation has taken root, often passed down without scrutiny. What was once divine arithmetic has become distorted through casual assumptions, wrongful propagation and superficial summaries.

*Anwar Alam in his book **Inheritance Shares of Muslim Women** does not just explain Islamic inheritance law. He interrogates the narrative that surrounds it. He does this not by arguing with polemics but by presenting cases — real, mathematical, methodical and irrefutable. Through a series of detailed cases and mathematical breakdowns, he reconstructs what many have forgotten or never truly learned: the elegance and fairness of Islamic inheritance law. Here, you will find examples where women inherit equally, more, and sometimes exclusively — all rooted firmly in the Qur'an and Sunnah. But most importantly, you will meet a fair and balanced legal system, long misrepresented, now revealed in the clarity of numbers and the light of reason.*

This book does not challenge the faith, it revives it, not by opinion, but by proof.

It is a gift to our community: for the student who only heard half-truths, for the scholar who seeks clarity and for the average Muslim who silently wondered 'if Islam was 'just'? You will find all your answers here in the book ***Inheritance Shares of Muslim Women*** *not only in the fractions, but in the fairness behind them. This book offers you more than information – it offers the correct perspective.*

What you will find in these pages is not just law. You will find justice, designed by the Divine and finally, explained by the diligent.

Prof. Kahkashan Yunus Danyal (Retired)
Former Dean, Faculty of Law
Jamia Millia Islamia
New Delhi-110025
28 May 2025

Acknowledgement

All praise is due to Allah, the Creator and Sustainer of the universe, who has guided me to the path of truth and understanding through His mercy and through the blessed example of His beloved Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). May countless blessings be upon the Prophet, his noble family, and his righteous companions.

It is with immense joy and gratitude that I write the acknowledgements for this book, Inheritance Shares of Muslim Women. This work would not have been possible without the encouragement, guidance, and prayers of many who supported me throughout this journey.

My heartfelt gratitude goes to my beloved parents. Their unwavering support, encouragement, and prayers have always been the cornerstone of my success—by the blessing of Allah (SWT). I am also grateful to my late maternal grandparents, whose love and prayers continue to bless my journey even after their departure from this world. May Allah grant them the highest ranks in Jannah.

I am sincerely thankful to ***brother Abdul Latif Shaikh*** *from Goa, who meticulously reviewed the grammar and mathematical calculation's part from the manuscript.*

I also wish to acknowledge and thank the following respected scholars and professionals for their academic contributions and valuable encouragement:

- ***Professor Dr. Afkar Ahmad****, School of Law, IILM University, Gurugram*
- ***Professor Mohammad Hasan Shahid****, Department of Mathematics, Jamia Millia Islamia*
- ***Maulana Waquar Azeem Nadwi****, former Senior Technical Translator at the Intel Cooperation Department, Saudi Customs*

- ***Professor Dr. Haseeb Ahmed**, former Head of the Department of English at Maulana Azad College of Arts, Science & Commerce; currently Director, Indian Institute of Islamic Studies and Research*

- ***Professor Kahkashan Yunus Danyal**, former Dean, Faculty of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia*

*I am especially thankful to **Dr. Muhammad Razi-ul-Islam Nadvi**, President of the Institute of Research and Writing, Aligarh, and Secretary of the Shariah Council of Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, for his invaluable guidance and generous time in helping me explore and understand the topic of Muslim women's inheritance rights in depth. His encouragement inspired me to write on this important and often overlooked subject, and I express my deepest gratitude for his support throughout this endeavor.*

*I extend my appreciation to **Brother Hammad Ahmad Ansari**, who patiently typed and retyped the manuscript several times with great care and precision.*

I humbly pray to Allah Almighty to accept this work and to bestow immense reward upon everyone who contributed to it in any way. May He bless us all with the knowledge of Islamic inheritance, the ability to implement it justly, and the will to educate others about it.

Jazakum Allahu Khayran.

Anwar Alam
Founder
(Islamic Inheritance Research Centre)

Prevalent opinion about Islamic Inheritance

It is not just followers of other religions who think, but most Muslims too due to lack of knowledge have generalized Islamic inheritance with the notion that Muslim men are entitled to twice the share as compared to Muslim women. Only when one begins to study Islamic Inheritance, and the fractions, and the rules, and exceptions that define how shares are to be calculated, we realize how far from truth the general notion is. And that there are so many scenarios where men inherit estate equal or lesser than women.

Insha-Allah, in this book I will prove mathematically that in many a scenarios Muslim women inherit estate more than men, sometimes equal, in some scenarios women inherit but on the contrary – men don't, and of course I will also be presenting some scenarios where share of women is lesser than that of a man.

Since 2015 I have dedicated myself to learning, researching and imparting knowledge of Islamic Inheritance laws. I have authored many books in different languages about Islamic Inheritance. I conduct regular classes at no cost to impart knowledge relating to Islamic Inheritance to audience/students inclusive of highly educated individuals like professors, doctors, engineers, lawyers and madaris students as well (qasmi, nadvi, falahi, islahi etc.).

I find immense satisfaction at ensuring that students from all walks of life (Professionals, intellectuals and madaris) upon completion of my course leave with a lot more knowledge about Islamic Inheritance than what they had come to me with "the incorrect notion that men always inherit twice than women".

And there is the issue of Madaris students which I have observed. They often do have the required knowledge of the laws of Islamic Inheritance, but their lack of ability to solve fractional mathematical equations/problems - leaves them challenged to take up complex cases. And on the other side while college or university students or the educated

class have the required knowledge to solve fractional problems - they lack understanding of Islamic laws of inheritance.

I am yet to come across a lawyer, or a doctor who has not just sound knowledge of Islamic Inheritance laws – but one who can also calculate shares accurately. Or muftis, who do have great knowledge on this subject (which I admire, and many such muftis have helped me along the way), but due to their inability to present – all that knowledge is just not readily available to the general audience. I am not being critical of any and everyone here, just merely presenting facts that I have come to realize during my years of dedication to this subject of Islam.

The importance of learning Islamic laws of inheritance can be understood from a Hadith from Ibn-e-Majah that goes as follows:

Abu Hurairah narrated that Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: "O Abu Hurairah, learn about the inheritance and teach it, for it is half knowledge, but it will be forgotten. This is the first thing that will be taken away from my nation". (Hadees no :2719)

And the Holy Quran states (about inheritance division) in An-Nisa 4:13 "These ˹entitlements˺ are the limits set by Allah. Whoever obeys Allah and His Messenger will be admitted into Gardens under which rivers flow, to stay there forever. That is the ultimate triumph!"

I pray to Allah (SWT) to guide us towards the right path, to give us wisdom to learn, and to make this book beneficial for all.

Anwar Alam
Founder
(Islamic Inheritance Research Centre)

Fraction's defined in The Holy Qur'an

One Half	$\frac{1}{2}$	50%
One Quarter	$\frac{1}{4}$	25%
One-Eighth	$\frac{1}{8}$	12.5%
Two-Thirds	$\frac{2}{3}$	66.67%
One-Third	$\frac{1}{3}$	33.33%
One-Sixth	$\frac{1}{6}$	16.67%

Abbreviations and Terminology

[ZF]	Zawil-Furudh
[A]	Asabat
[ZA]	Zawil Arham
[ABG]	Asaba-Bi-Ghairihi
[AMG]	Asaba-Ma'a-Ghairihi
[ABN]	Asaba-Bi-Nafsihi
[H]	Husband
[W]	Wife
[F]	Father
[GF]	Grandfather
[D]	Daughter
[S]	Sister
[GD]	Granddaughter
[GS]	Grandson
[M]	Mother
[MB]	Maternal Brother
[MS]	Maternal Sister
[MGM]	Maternal Grandmother
[PGM]	Paternal Grandmother
[PGF]	Paternal Grandfather
[RB]	Real Brother
[RS]	Real Sister
[PB]	Paternal Brother
[PS]	Paternal Sister
[R]	Residue
[LCM]	Least Common Multiple

List of Inheritors

Types of Inheritors

1. Zawil-Furudh (ZF) = Sharers or Qur'anic Heirs
2. Asabat (A) = Residuary or Agnatic Heirs
3. Zawil-Arhaam (ZA) = Distant Kindred or Uterine Heirs
   (Same Mother but Different Father)

Types of Zawil-Furudh

Male:

1. Husband
2. Father
3. Paternal Grandfather (Dada)
4. Maternal Brother = Uterine Brother
   (Same Mother but Different Father)

Female:

1. Wife
2. Mother
3. Daughter
4. Granddaughter
5. Real Sister = Full Sister
   (Same Mother and Same Father)
6. Paternal Sister = Consanguine Sister
   (Same Father but Different Mother)
7. Maternal Sister = Uterine Sister
   (Same Mother but Different Father)
8. Paternal Grandmother (Dadi)
9. Maternal Grandmother (Nani)

Types of ASABAT

1. Asaba-Bi-Ghairihi (Men and Women)
2. Asaba-Ma'a-Ghairihi (Only Women)
3. Asaba-Bi-Nafsihi (Only Men)

ASABA-BI-GHAIRIHI (By another)

1. Daughter with Son
2. Granddaughter with Grandson
3. Real Sister with Real Brother
4. Paternal Sister with Paternal Brother

ASABA-MA'A-GHAIRIHI (With another)

1. Real Sister with Daughter
2. Real Sister with Granddaughter
3. Paternal Sister with Daughter
4. Paternal Sister with Granddaughter

ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI

Category 1 : [A] C1

1. Son
2. Grandson
3. Great Grandson

Category 2 : [A] C2

1. Father
2. Grandfather
3. Great Grandfather

Category 3 : [A] C3

1. Real Brother, Paternal Brother
2. Real Brother's Son, Paternal Brother's Son

Category 4 : [A] C4

1. Full Paternal Uncle, Consanguine Paternal Uncle
2. Full Paternal Uncle's Son, Consanguine Paternal Uncle's Son

Zawil-Arhaam

Category 1 :

1. Daughter's Son
2. Daughter's Daughter
3. Son's Daughter's Son
4. Son's Daughter's Daughter
5. Grandson's Daughter's Son
6. Grandson's Daughter's Daughter

Category 2 :

1. Maternal Grandfather
2. Maternal Great Grandfather
3. Father's Maternal Grandfather
4. Father's Maternal Great Grandfather
5. Mother's Paternal Grandfather
6. Mother's Maternal Grandfather
7. Mother's Paternal Grandmother
8. Mother's Paternal Great Grandmother

Category 3 :

1. Brother's Daughter
2. Sister's Son
3. Sister's Daughter
4. And their Kids
5. Kids of Maternal Brothers and Maternal Sisters

Category 4:

1. Father's Sister
2. Mother's Sister
3. Mother's Brother
4. And their Kids

Shares of Inheritors

Share of Husband (ZF)

- ❖ $\frac{1}{2}$ If no kids present
- ❖ $\frac{1}{4}$ If kids present (one or more)

  (Son, Daughter, Grandson, Granddaughter, Great Grandson, Great Granddaughter)

Share of Wife (ZF)

- ❖ $\frac{1}{4}$ If no kids present
- ❖ $\frac{1}{8}$ If kids present (one or more)

  (Son, Daughter, Grandson, Granddaughter, Great Grandson, Great Granddaughter)

Share of Father | Grandfather (ZF and A)

- ❖ **(ZF)** $\frac{1}{6}$ kids present (one or more)

  [*Male*: Son, Grandson, Great Grandson]
- ❖ **(ZF)+[A]**C2 $\frac{1}{6}$ +R kids present (one or more)

  [*Female*: Daughter, Granddaughter Great Granddaughter]
- ❖ **[A]** C2 **R** No Kids
  (No share of Grandfather if Father is present)

Share of Daughter (ZF and A-B-G)

- ❖ **(ZF)** $\frac{1}{2}$ No Son but only one Daughter is present
- ❖ **(ZF)** $\frac{2}{3}$ No Son but two or more Daughters* present

  ***(Equal Distribution among Daughters)**
- ❖ **(A-B-G)** 2:1 If one or more Daughter(s) present with Son(s)
  - Each Son [2 shares]
  - Each Daughter [1 share]

Share of Mother (ZF)

- ❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ Kids present (one or more)
  [*Male*: Son, Grandson, Great Grandson]
- ❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ Kids present (one or more)
  [*Female*: Daughter, Granddaughter Great Granddaughter]
- ❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ No kids but two or more Real Brothers and Sisters present
- ❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ No kids, no Real Brother and Sister but two or more Paternal Brothers and Sisters present
- ❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ No kids, no Real Brother and Sister, no Paternal Brother and Sister but two or more Maternal Brothers and Sisters present
- ❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ No kids, but any types of Brother and Sister [two or more] [Real | Paternal | Maternal]
- ❖ $\frac{1}{3}$ No kids, No real Brother and Sister, no Paternal Brother and Sister, no Maternal Brother and Sister
- ❖ $\frac{1}{3}$ No kids, but only one Brother or only one Sister present [Real | Paternal | Maternal]

Shares of Granddaughter (ZF and A-B-G)

- ❖ **(ZF)** $\frac{1}{2}$ No Son, No Grandson, No Daughter, Only One Granddaughter
- ❖ **(ZF)** $\frac{2}{3}$ No Son, No Grandson, No Daughter, but two or more Granddaughters*
  ***(Equal Distribution among Granddaughters)**

❖ **(ZF)** $\frac{1}{6}$ No Son, No Grandson but

- Only One Daughter $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$
- Only One Granddaughter $\left[\frac{1}{6}\right]$

❖ **(ZF)** $\frac{1}{6}$ No Son, No Grandson but

- Only One Daughter $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$
- Two or more Granddaughters $\left[\frac{1}{6}\right]$*

***(Equal Distribution)**

(A-B-G) 2:1

No Son, No Daughter

- Only Grandson [2 shares]
- Only Granddaughter [1 share]

(A-B-G) 2:1

No Son, No Daughter, No Grandson,
No Granddaughter

- Only Great Grandson [2 shares]
- Only Great Granddaughter [1 share]

(A-B-G) 2:1

No Son, but two or more Daughters with Grandson(s) and Granddaughter(s) then due to Grandson, Granddaughter will get share

- Grandson [2 shares]
- Granddaughter [1 share]

No SHARE:

1. If Son is present then NO SHARE for Granddaughter and Grandson.
2. If Grandson is present then NO SHARE for Great Granddaughter and Great Grandson.

3. If No Son, No Grandson but two or more Daughters are present then NO SHARE for Granddaughter.

Share of Real Sister and Real Brother [ZF | A-B-G | A-M-G]

- **(ZF)** $\frac{1}{2}$ Only One Real Sister
- **(ZF)** $\frac{2}{3}$ Only Two or more Real Sisters*

  *** (Equal Distribution)**
- **(A-B-G) 2:1**

  If one or more Real Sister(s) with one or more Real Brother(s).
  - Each Real Brother [2 shares]
  - Each Real Sister [1 share]
- **(A-M-G) R**

  No Real Brother but, one or more Real Sister(s) with
  - Daughter(s) [One or more]
  - Granddaughter(s) [One or more]

No SHARE: For Real Sister and Real Brother

1. If Son, Grandson or Great Grandson present.
2. If Father, Grandfather or Great Grandfather present.

Share of Paternal Sister and Brother [ZF | A-B-G | A-M-G]

- **(ZF)** $\frac{1}{2}$ Only One Paternal Sister
- **(ZF)** $\frac{2}{3}$ Only Two or more Paternal Sisters*

  *** (Equal Distribution)**
- **(A-B-G) 2:1**

  If one or more Paternal Sister(s) with one or more Paternal Brother(s).
  - Each Paternal Brother [2 shares]
  - Each Paternal Sister [1 share]

❖ **(A-M-G) R**

No Paternal Brother but, one or more Paternal Sister(s) with

- Daughter(s) [One or more]
- Granddaughter(s) [One or more]

❖ **(ZF)** $\frac{1}{6}$ If One or more Paternal Sister(s)* present with One Real Sister $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$

***(Each Paternal Sister will get equal share from $\frac{1}{6}$)**

NO SHARE : For Paternal Sister (Alone)

1. If two or more Real Sisters are present

NO SHARE : For Paternal Sister and Brother (Together)

1. If Son, Grandson or Great Grandson is present.
2. If Father, Grandfather or Great Grandfather is present.
3. If Real Brother is present.
4. If Real Sister [A-M-G) with Daughter $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$ is present.
5. If Real Sister [A-M-G] with Granddaughter $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$ is present.

Share of Maternal Sister and Maternal Brother (ZF)

❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ If Only One Maternal Brother is present.

❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ If Only One Maternal Sister is present.

❖ $\frac{1}{3}$ If Two or more Maternal Brothers* are present.

❖ $\frac{1}{3}$ If Two or more Maternal Sisters* are present.

❖ $\frac{1}{3}$ If One Maternal Brother and One Maternal Sister* are present.

***(Equal Distribution)**

NO SHARE : For Maternal Sister and Brother

1. If Father, Grandfather or Great Grandfather is present.
2. If Son, Grandson or Great Grandson is present.
3. If Daughter, Granddaughter or Great Granddaughter is present.

Share of Paternal and Maternal Grandmother (Dadi and Nani) [ZF]

- ❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ If Only One Maternal Grandmother (Nani) is present.
- ❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ If Only One Paternal Grandmother (Dadi) is present.
- ❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ If One Maternal Grandmother and One Paternal Grandmother* are present.
  ***(Equal Distribution)**
- ❖ $\frac{1}{6}$ Maternal Grandmother (Nani) if Father is present.

NO SHARE FOR :

1. Paternal Grandmother (Dadi) if Father is present.
2. Paternal Grandmother (Dadi) and Maternal Grandmother (Nani) if Mother is present.
3. Maternal Great Grandmother (Par Nani) if Maternal Grandmother (Nani) is present.
4. Paternal Great Grandmother (Par Dadi) if Paternal Grandmother (Dadi) is present.
5. Maternal Great Grandmother (Par Nani) if Paternal Grandmother (Dadi) is present.

References from The Holy Qur'an and Hadeeth

1) **Will :** The Qur'an 4:11, Bukhari – 6723, 2740, 2742, 2743, 2744, Abu-Dawood – 2870, 2922, Mishkat – 3071, 3072, 3073, 3075
2) **Debt :** The Qur'an 4:11, Bukhari – 6723, Muslim – 4157
3) **Inheritance :** The Qur'an 4:11-12, 4:176, Bukhari – 6732, Abu-Dawood– 2922, Ibn-e-Majah – 2719, Mishkat – 3078, Tirmizi – 2091
4) **Husband:** The Qur'an 4:12, Bukhari – 2747, 6723, 6739
5) **Wife:** The Qur'an 4:12, Bukhari – 2747, 6723, 6739, Ibn-e-Majah– 2720, Mishkat– 3058, Abu-Dawood – 2891
6) **Father:** The Qur'an 4:11, Bukhari – 6723, 6739, 2747
7) **Grandfather:** Bukhari – 6738, Mishkat – 3060, Abu-Dawood – 2896, Tirmizi – 2099, Ibn-e-Majah – 2722, 2723
8) **Daughter:** The Qur'an 4:11, Bukhari – 6723, 6734, 6736, 6742, Tirmizi – 2092, 2093, Abu-Dawood – 2890, 2891, 2893, Mishkat – 3058, 3059, Ibn-e-Majah – 2720, 2721
9) **Mother:** The Qur'an 4 :11, Bukhari – 6723, 6739, Tirmizi – 2092, Ibn-e-Majah – 2740
10) **Granddaughter:** Bukhari – 6736, 6742, Tirmizi – 2093, Mishkat – 3059, Abu-Dawood – 2890, Ibn-e-Majah – 2721
11) **Paternal Grandmother (Dadi) and Maternal Grand Mother (Nani) :** Mishkat – 3049, 3061, Tirmizi – 2100, 2101, 2012, Abu-Dawood – 2894, 2895, Ibn-e-Majah – 2724, 2725
12) **Asaba-Bi-Ghairihi (Son and Daughter):** The Qur'an 4:11, Muslim – 4146, Tirmizi – 2096, Bukhari – 6723
13) **Asaba-Bi-Ghairihi (Grandson and Granddaughter):** Bukhari – 6735
14) **Asaba-Bi-Ghairihi (Real Sister and Real Brother)** The Qur'an 4 : 176, Muslim – 4150, Tirmizi – 2097, Abu-Dawood – 2886, 2887, 2889, Ibn-e-Majah – 2726
15) **Asaba-Ma'a-Ghairihi :** Bukhari – 6734, 6736, 6742, Ibn-e-Majah – 2721, Dawood – 2890, 2893, Tirmizi – 2093, Mishkat – 3059

16) **Asaba-Bi-Nafsihi:** Bukhari – 6732, 6737, 6744 (Real Brother) Muslim – 4141, 4142, 4143, Tirmizi – 2092 (Uncle) 2094 (Real Brother and Paternal Brother) 2095 (Real Brother and Paternal Brother) 2098, Mishkat – 3057 (Real Brother and Paternal Brother), 3058 (Uncle), Mishkat – 3068 (Nephew), Abu-Dawood – 2891, (Uncle) 2898, Ibn-e-Majah – 2720 (Uncle) 2740, Ibn-e-Majah – 2739 (Real Brother and Paternal Brother)
17) **Zawil Arhaam:** Mishkat – 3052, Tirmizi – 2103, 2104, Ibn-e-Majah – 2737
18) **Maternal Brother and Sister:** The Qur'an 4:12, Bukhari – 6723

When a Woman's Share is Greater than a Man's

Case-1

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Father
3. Mother
4. Two daughters

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF+ABN]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$ + R	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Two Daughters	$\frac{2}{3}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + F + M + 2D

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{3 + 2 + 2 + 8}{12} = \frac{15}{12}$$

Note:

- ☞ This is a case of AWL because total share of ZF $= \frac{15}{12} > 1$
- ☞ No share left for residuary
- ☞ Replace LCM value with numerator value (rule given by Chaliph Hazrat Umar$^{R.A.}$)

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor after AWL

Husband $= \frac{3}{15} = 20\%$

Father $= \frac{2}{15} = 13.33\%$

Mother $= \frac{2}{15} = 13.33\%$

Two Daughters $= \frac{8}{15} = 53.33\%$

Case-2

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Father
3. Mother
4. Two Sons

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to son)
[ZF]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to son)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to son)
[ABN]	Two Sons	Residue	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + F + M

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{3 + 2 + 2}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for two sons = 1 − Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{7}{12}$$

$$= \frac{12 - 7}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Father $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%$

Mother $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%$

2 Sons $= \frac{5}{12} = 41.67\ \%$

Conclusion: *Case-1 and Case-2 clearly illustrates that share of* ***two daughters is 53.33%*** *while the share of* ***two sons is 41.67%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Women > Share of Men

53.33% > 41.67%

Case-3

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Wife
2. Mother
3. Father
4. Two Daughters

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Wife	$\frac{1}{8}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF+ABN]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$ + R	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Two Daughters	$\frac{2}{3}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

W + M + F + 2D

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{3 + 4 + 4 + 16}{24} = \frac{27}{24}$$

Note:

- ☞ This is a case of AWL because total share of ZF = $\frac{27}{24} > 1$
- ☞ No share left for residuary
- ☞ Replace LCM value with numerator value (rule given by Chaliph Hazrat Umar[R.A.])

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor after AWL

Wife $= \frac{3}{27} = 11.11\%$

Mother $= \frac{4}{27} = 14.81\%$

Father $= \frac{4}{27} = 14.81\%$

Two daughters $= \frac{16}{27} = 59.26\%$

Case-4

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Wife
2. Mother
3. Father
4. Two Sons

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Wife	$\frac{1}{8}$	(due to son)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to son)
[ZF]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to son)
[ABN]	Two Sons	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + F + M

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{3 + 4 + 4}{24} = \frac{11}{24}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for two sons = 1 − Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{11}{24}$$

$$= \frac{24 - 11}{24} = \frac{13}{24}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Wife $= \frac{1}{8} = 12.5\%$

Father $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%$

Mother $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%$

2 Sons $= \frac{\mathbf{13}}{\mathbf{24}} = \mathbf{54.17\ \%}$

Conclusion: *Case-3 and Case-4 clearly illustrates that share of* ***two daughters is 59.26%*** *while the share of* ***two sons is 54.17%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Women > Share of Men

59.26% > 54.17%

Case-5

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Wife
2. Mother
3. Real Sister

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Wife	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to no kids)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{3}$	(due to no kids and real sister)
[ZF]	Real Sister	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

W + M + RS

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3 + 4 + 6}{12} = \frac{13}{12}$$

Note:

- ☞ This is a case of AWL because total share of ZF = $\frac{13}{12} > 1$
- ☞ Replace LCM value with numerator value

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor after AWL

Wife $= \frac{3}{13} = 23.07\%$

Mother $= \frac{4}{13} = 30.76\%$

Real sister $= \frac{6}{13} = 46.15\%$

Case-6

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Wife
2. Mother
3. Real Brother

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Wife	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to no kid)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{3}$	(due to no kid & 1 Real brother)
[ABN]	Real Brother	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

W + M

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{3 + 4}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for
Real brother = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{7}{12}$$

$$= \frac{12-7}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Wife $= \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Mother $= \frac{1}{3} = 33.33\ \%$

Real Brother $= \frac{5}{12} = 41.67\ \%$

Conclusion: *Case-5 and Case-6 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Real Sister is 46.15%*** *while the share of* ***Real Brother is 41.67%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman > Share of Man

46.15% > 41.67%

Case-7

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Mother
3. Two Real Sisters

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{2}$	(due to no kids)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to two RS)
[ZF]	Two Real Sisters	$\frac{2}{3}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + M + 2RS

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{3 + 1 + 4}{6} = \frac{8}{6}$$

Note:

- This is a case of AWL because total share of ZF $= \frac{8}{6} > 1$
- Replace LCM value with numerator value

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor after AWL

Husband $= \frac{3}{8} = 37.5\%$

Mother $= \frac{1}{8} = 12.5\%$

Two Real sisters $= \frac{4}{8} = 50\%$

Case-8

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Mother
3. Two Real Brothers

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{2}$	(due to no kid)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to two RB)
[ABN]	Two Real Brothers	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + M

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{3 + 1}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for
two real brothers = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$

Mother $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%$

Two Real Brothers $= \frac{1}{3} = 33.33\ \%$

Conclusion: *Case-7 and Case-8 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Two Real Sisters is 50%*** *while the share of* ***Two Real Brothers is 33.33%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Women > Share of Men

50% > 33.33%

Case-9

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Father
3. Mother
4. Daughter

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF+ABN]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$ + R	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Daughter	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + F + M + D

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3 + 2 + 2 + 6}{12} = \frac{13}{12}$$

Note:

- ☞ This is a case of AWL because total share of ZF $= \frac{13}{12} > 1$
- ☞ Replace LCM value with numerator value.

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor after AWL

Husband $= \frac{3}{13} = 23.1\%$

Father $= \frac{2}{13} = 15.4\%$

Mother $= \frac{2}{13} = 15.4\%$

Daughter $= \frac{6}{13} = 46.2\%$

Case-10

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Father
3. Mother
4. Son

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to son)
[ZF]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to son)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to son)
[ABN]	Son	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + F + M

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{3 + 2 + 2}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for son = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{7}{12}$$

$$= \frac{12 - 7}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Father $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%$

Mother $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%$

Son $= \frac{5}{12} = 41.67\ \%$

Conclusion: *Case-9 and Case-10 clearly illustrates that the share of* ***Daughter is 46.2%*** *while the share of* ***Son is 41.67%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman > Share of Man

46.2% > 41.67%

Case-11

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Mother
3. Paternal Sister

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{2}$	(due to no kids)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{3}$	(due to no kids & one paternal sister)
[ZF]	Paternal Sister	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF inheritors

H + M + PS

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3 + 2 + 3}{6} = \frac{8}{6}$$

Note:

- ☞ This is a case of AWL because total share of ZF $= \frac{8}{6} > 1$
- ☞ Replace LCM value with numerator value

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor after AWL

Wife $= \frac{3}{8} = 37.5\%$

Mother $= \frac{2}{8} = 25\%$

Paternal Sister $= \frac{3}{8} = 37.5\%$

Case-12

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Mother
3. Paternal Brother

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF] Husband $\frac{1}{2}$ (due to no kid)

[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{3}$	(due to no kid & 1 Paternal brother)
[ABN]	Paternal Brother	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + M

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{3 + 2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for

Paternal Brother = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= \frac{6 - 5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Step 4: Shares of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$

Mother $= \frac{1}{3} = 33.33\ \%$

Paternal Brother $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%$

Conclusion: *Case-11 and Case-12 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Paternal Sister is 37.5%*** *while the share of* ***Paternal Brother is 16.67%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman > Share of Man
37.5% > 16.67%

Case-13

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Wife
2. Father
3. Mother
4. Daughter
5. Granddaughter

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Wife	$\frac{1}{8}$	(due to D & GD)
[ZF+ABN]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$ + R	(due to D & GD)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to D & GD)
[ZF]	Daughter	$\frac{1}{2}$	
[ZF]	Granddaughter	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to Daughter)

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

W + F + M + D + GD

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{3 + 4 + 4 + 12 + 4}{24} = \frac{27}{24}$$

Note:

- ☞ This is a case of AWL because total share of ZF $= \frac{27}{24} > 1$
- ☞ No share left for residuary
- ☞ Replace LCM value with numerator value.

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor after AWL

Wife $= \frac{3}{27} = 11.11\%$

Father $= \frac{4}{27} = 14.81\%$

Mother $= \frac{4}{27} = 14.81\%$

Daughter $= \frac{12}{27} = 44.44\%$

Granddaughter $= \frac{4}{27} = 14.81\%$

Case-14

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Wife
2. Father
3. Mother
4. Daughter
5. Grandson

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Wife	$\frac{1}{8}$	(due to GS)
[ZF]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to GS)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to GS)
[ZF]	Daughter	$\frac{1}{2}$	
[ABN]	Grandson	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

W + F + M + D

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3 + 4 + 4 + 12}{24} = \frac{23}{24}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for Grandson = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{23}{24}$$

$$= \frac{24 - 23}{24} = \frac{1}{24}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Wife $= \frac{1}{8} = 12.5\%$

Father $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%$

Mother $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%$

Daughter $= \frac{1}{2} = 50\ \%$

Grandson $= \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{24}} = \mathbf{4.17\ \%}$

Conclusion: *Case-13 and Case-14 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Granddaughter is 14.81%*** *while the share of* ***Grandson is 4.17%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman > Share of Man

14.81% > 4.17%

When a Woman's Share is Equal to a Man's

Case-1

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
5. Daughter

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Daughter	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + D

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 + 2}{4} = \frac{3}{4} < 1$$

Note:

- ☞ This is a case of RADD because total share of ZF = $\frac{3}{4} < 1$
- ☞ Husband is excluded from inheriting any additional share from residue as per rules of RADD.

Step 3: Calculation procedure of RADD

Share of Husband $= \frac{1}{4}$

Share of Daughter = 1 – Share of husband

$= 1 - \frac{1}{4}$

$= \frac{4-1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor after RADD

Share of Husband $= \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Daughter	$= \mathbf{\frac{3}{4}} = \mathbf{75\%}$

Case-2

Distribute Inheritance between the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Son

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to son)
[ABN]	Son	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

Husband $= \frac{1}{4}$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share of Son = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$= 1 - \frac{1}{4}$

$= \frac{4 - 1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{1}{2} = 25\%$

Son $= \frac{3}{4} = 75\%$

Conclusion: *Case-1 and Case-2 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Daughter is 75%*** *and the share of* ***Son is 75%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman = Share of Man

75% = 75%

Case-3

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Wife
2. Daughter

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Wife	$\frac{1}{8}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Daughter	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

W + D

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 + 4}{8} = \frac{5}{8} < 1$$

Note:

- This is a case of RADD because total share of ZF = $\frac{3}{4} < 1$
- Wife is excluded from inheriting any additional share from residue as per rules of RADD.

Step 3: Calculation procedure of RADD

Share of Wife $= \frac{1}{8}$

Share of Daughter = 1 –Share of wife

$= 1 - \frac{1}{8}$

$= \frac{8-1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor after RADD

Wife $= \frac{1}{8} = 12.5\%$

Daughter $= \frac{7}{8} = 87.5\%$

Case-4

Distribute Inheritance between the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Wife
2. Son

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF] Wife $\frac{1}{8}$ (due to son)

[ABN] Son R

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

Wife $= \frac{1}{8}$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI

Share of Son (R) = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$= 1 - \frac{1}{8}$

$= \frac{8 - 1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Wife $= \frac{1}{8} = 12.5\%$

Son $= \frac{7}{8} = 87.5\ \%$

Conclusion: *Case-3 and Case-4 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Daughter is 87.5%*** *and the share of* ***Son is 87.5%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman = Share of Man

87.5% = 87.5%

Case-5

Distribute Inheritance between the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Wife
2. Real Brother

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Wife	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to no kid)
[ABN]	Real Brother	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

Wife $= \frac{1}{4}$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share of RB (R) = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Wife $= \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Real Brother $= \frac{3}{4} = 75\ \%$

Case-6

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

3. Wife
4. Real Sister

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Wife	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to no kid)
[ZF]	Real Sister	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

W + RS

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1 + 2}{4} = \frac{3}{4} < 1$

Note:

- ☞ This is a case of RADD because total share of ZF $= \frac{3}{4} < 1$
- ☞ Wife is excluded from inheriting any additional share from residue as per rules of RADD.

Step 3: Calculation procedure of RADD

Share of wife $= \frac{1}{4}$

Share of Real Sister = 1 – Share of wife

$= 1 - \frac{1}{4}$

$= \frac{4 - 1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor after RADD

Wife $= \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Real Sister $= \frac{3}{4} = 75\%$

Conclusion: *Case-5 and Case-6 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Real Sister is 75%*** *and the share of* ***Real Brother is 75%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman = Share of Man
75% = 75%

Note**:** The result of *Case-V and Case-VI remains the same when* ***Paternal Sister*** *and* ***Paternal Brother*** *are present in absence of* ***Real Sister*** *and* ***Real Brother****.*

Case-7

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Real Sister

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{2}$	(due to RS)
[ZF]	Real Sister	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + RS

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 + 1}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$

Real Sister $= \mathbf{\frac{1}{2} = 50\%}$

Case-8

Distribute Inheritance between the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Real Brother

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{2}$	(due to RB)
[ABN]	Real Brother	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

Husband = $\frac{1}{2}$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share of Real Brother (R) = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$

Real Brother $= \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$

Conclusion: *Case-7 and Case-8 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Real Sister is 50%*** *and the share of* ***Real Brother is 50%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman = Share of Man

50% = 50%

Case-9

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Daughter
3. Paternal Sister

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Daughter	$\frac{1}{2}$	
[AMG]	Paternal Sister	R	(due to daughter)

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + D

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 + 2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for

Paternal Sister (R) = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Daughter $= \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$

Paternal Sister $= \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Case-10

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Daughter
3. Paternal Brother

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Daughter	$\frac{1}{2}$	
[ABN]	Paternal Brother	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + D

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 + 2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for

Paternal Brother (R) = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Daughter $= \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$

Paternal Brother $= \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Conclusion: *Case-9 and Case-10 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Paternal Sister is 25%*** *while the share of* ***Paternal Brother is 25%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman = Share of Man
25% = 25%

Case-11

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Two Real Sisters
4. Two Maternal Brothers
5. Two Maternal Sisters

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares:

[ZF]	2 Real Sisters	$\frac{2}{3}$
[ZF]	2 Maternal Brothers	$\}\frac{1}{3}$*
[ZF]	2 Maternal Sisters	

* Equal distribution between maternal brother and maternal sister, therefore share of each will be

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

2RS + MB + MB + MS + MS

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\frac{8 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1}{12} = \frac{12}{12}$$

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor

2 Real Sisters $= \frac{2}{3} = 66.67\%$

Each Maternal Sister $= \frac{1}{12} = 8.33\%$
Each Maternal Brother $= \frac{1}{12} = 8.33\%$

Conclusion: *Case-11 result clearly illustrates that share of* ***Maternal Sister is 8.33%*** *and share of* ***Maternal Brother is 8.33%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman = Share of Man
8.33% = 8.33%

Case-12

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Mother
2. Father
3. Two daughters

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF+ABN]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$ + R	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Two Daughters	$\frac{2}{3}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

M + F + 2D

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1 + 1 + 4}{6} = \frac{6}{6}$$

Note:

- ☞ Numerator and Denominator are equal therefore no residue left for the Father.

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor

Two Daughters $= \frac{2}{3} = 66.67\%$

Father	$= \mathbf{\frac{1}{6}} = \mathbf{16.67\%}$
Mother	$= \mathbf{\frac{1}{6}} = \mathbf{16.67\%}$

Conclusion: *Case-12 result clearly shows that share of* ***Mother is 16.67%*** *and share of* ***Father is 16.67%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman = Share of Man
16.67% = 16.67%

Case-13

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Mother
2. Father
3. Two sons

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to son)
[ZF]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to son)
[ABN]	Two Sons	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

M + F

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1 + 1}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for

two sons (R) = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Two Sons $= \frac{2}{3} = 66.67\ \%$

Father	$= \mathbf{\frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%}$
Mother	$= \mathbf{\frac{1}{6} = 16.67\ \%}$

Conclusion: *Case-13 result clearly illustrates that share of* ***Mother is 16.67%*** *and share of* ***Father is 16.67%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman = Share of Man
16.67% = 16.67%

Case-14

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Maternal Grandmother
2. Paternal Grandfather
3. Son

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	MGM (Nani)	$\frac{1}{6}$
[ZF]	PGF (Dada)	$\frac{1}{6}$
[ABN]	Son	R

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

MGM + PGF

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1 + 1}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for son (R) = 1 – Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Son $= \frac{2}{3} = 66.67\ \%$

MGM	$= \mathbf{\frac{1}{6} = 16.67\%}$
PGF	$= \mathbf{\frac{1}{6} = 16.67\%}$

Conclusion: *Case-14 result clearly illustrates that share of **MGM is 16.67%** and share of **PGF is 16.67%**, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman = Share of Man

16.67% = 16.67%

Case-15

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Father
3. Mother
4. Daughter

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF+ABN]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$ + R	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to daughter)
[ZF]	Daughter	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + M + F + D

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3 + 2 + 2 + 6}{12} = \frac{13}{12}$$

Note:

- ☞ This is a case of RADD because total share of ZF $= \frac{13}{12} > 1$
- ☞ No Share left for residuary (Father)
- ☞ Replace LCM value with numerator value.

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{3}{13} = 23.1\%$

Daughter $= \frac{6}{13} = 46.15\%$

Father	$= \frac{2}{13} = 15.38\%$
Mother	$= \frac{2}{13} = 15.38\%$

Conclusion: *Case-15 result clearly illustrates that share of* ***Mother is 15.38%*** *and share of* ***Father is 15.38%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman = Share of Man
15.38% = 15.38%

Case-16

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Mother
3. Maternal Brother

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{2}$	(due to no kid)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{3}$	(due to no kid & only one MB)
[ZF]	Maternal Brother	$\frac{1}{6}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + M + MB

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{3 + 2 + 1}{6} = \frac{6}{6}$$

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$

Mother $= \frac{1}{3} = 33.33\%$

Maternal Brother $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\%$

Case-17

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Mother
3. Maternal Sister

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{2}$	(due to no kid)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{3}$	(due to no kid & only one MS)
[ZF]	Maternal Sister	$\frac{1}{6}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + M + MS

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{3 + 2 + 1}{6} = \frac{6}{6}$$

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor

Husband $= \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$

Mother $= \frac{1}{3} = 33.33\%$

Maternal Sister $= \mathbf{\frac{1}{6}} = \mathbf{16.67\%}$

Conclusion: *Case-16 and Case-17 result clearly illustrates that share of* ***Maternal Brother is 16.67%*** *and share of* ***Maternal Sister is 16.67%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman = Share of Man

16.67% = 16.67%

When Woman Inherits, But Not Man

Case-1

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Father
3. Mother
4. Daughter
5. Granddaughter

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to kids)
[ZF+ABN]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$ + R	(due to D & GD)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to D & GD)
[ZF]	Daughter	$\frac{1}{2}$	
[ZF]	Granddaughter	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to Daughter)

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + F + M + D + GD

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{3 + 2 + 2 + 6 + 2}{12} = \frac{15}{12}$$

Note:

- ☞ This is a case of AWL because total share of ZF $= \frac{15}{12} > 1$
- ☞ No share left for residuary
- ☞ Replace LCM value with numerator value.

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor after AWL

Husband	$= \frac{3}{15} = 20\%$
Father	$= \frac{2}{15} = 13.33\%$
Mother	$= \frac{2}{15} = 13.33\%$
Daughter	$= \frac{6}{15} = 40\%$
Granddaughter	$\mathbf{= \frac{2}{15} = 13.33\%}$

Case-2

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Father
3. Mother
4. Daughter
5. Grandson

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to kids)
[ZF]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to GS)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to kids)
[ZF]	Daughter	$\frac{1}{2}$	
[ABN]	Grandson	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + F + M + D

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3 + 2 + 2 + 6}{12} = \frac{13}{12}$$

Note:

- ☞ This is a case of AWL because total share of ZF $= \frac{13}{12} > 1$
- ☞ No share left for residuary (Grandson)

Step 3: Share of each inheritors after AWL

Husband $= \frac{3}{13} = 23.07\%$

Father $= \frac{2}{13} = 15.38\ \%$

Mother $= \frac{2}{13} = 15.38\ \%$

Daughter $= \frac{6}{13} = 46.2\ \%$

Grandson $= 0 = 0\ \%$

Conclusion: *Case-1 and Case-2 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Granddaughter is 13.33%*** *while Grandson is not entitled to any share, hence this proves that*

Woman gets a share, but not Man

Case-3

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Real Sister
3. Paternal Sister

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{2}$	(due to no kids)
[ZF]	Real Sister	$\frac{1}{2}$	
[ZF]	Paternal Sister	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to RS)

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + RS + PS

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{3 + 3 + 1}{6} = \frac{7}{6}$$

Note:

- This is a case of AWL because total share of ZF = $\frac{7}{6} > 1$
- Replace LCM value with numerator value

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor after AWL

Husband $= \frac{3}{7} = 42.85\%$

Real Sister $= \frac{3}{7} = 42.85\%$

Paternal Sister $= \frac{1}{7} = 14.3\%$

Case-4

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Real Sister
3. Paternal Brother

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{2}$	(due to no kids)
[ZF]	Real Sister	$\frac{1}{2}$	
[ABN]	Paternal Brother	R	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

H + RS

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 + 1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for

Paternal Brother (R) = 1 – Total share of ZF inheritors

= 1 − 1 = 0

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor after AWL

Husband $= \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$

Real Sister $= \frac{3}{7} = 50\%$

Paternal Brother = 0 = 0%

Conclusion: *Case-3 and Case-4, clearly illustrates that share of* ***Paternal sister is 14.3%*** *while* ***Paternal Brother is*** *not entitled to any share, hence this proves that.*

Woman gets a share but not Man

Case-5

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Father
2. Son
3. Paternal Grandfather
4. Maternal Grandmother

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Father	$\frac{1}{6}$	(due to son)
[ABN]	Son	R	
[ZF]	PGF	(No share due to Father)	
[ZF]	MGM	$\frac{1}{6}$	

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

F + MGM + PGF

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + 0$$

$$\frac{1 + 1 + 0}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

Share left for Son (R) = 1 – Total share of ZF inheritors

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Father $= \frac{1}{6} = 16.67\%$

Son $= \frac{2}{3} = 66.67\%$

Paternal Grandfather	**$= 0$ = 0%**
Maternal Grandmother	**$= \frac{1}{6}$ = 16.67%**

Conclusion: *Case-5 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Maternal Grandmother is 16.67%*** *while* ***Paternal Grandfather is not*** *entitled to any share, hence this proves that*

Woman gets a share but not Man

When a Woman's Share is Lesser than a Man's

Case-1

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Son
2. Daughter

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

	Son	} R
[ABG]	Daughter	

Step 2: Share of Residuary heirs

(a) Ratio between Son and Daughter

S : D = 2 : 1

(b) Addition of Ratio of Son and Daughter

S + D = 2 + 1 = 3

(c) Share of Son = estate $\times \frac{Ratio\ of\ Son}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$= 1 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ (66.67%)

(d) Share of daughter = estate $\times \frac{Ratio\ of\ Daughter}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$= 1 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ (33.33%)

Conclusion: *Case-1 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Son is 66.67%*** *while the share of* ***daughter is 33.33%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman < Share of Man
33.33% < 66.67%

Note: *In the absence of a son and daughter, grandson and granddaughter are entitled to similar shares.*

Case-2

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Father
2. Mother

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ABN]	Father	R	
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{3}$	(due to no kids)

Step 2: Total share of ZF Inheritors

$$\text{Mother} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-NAFSIHI (ABN)

$$\text{Share left for Father (R)} = 1 - \text{Total share of ZF Inheritors}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

$$\text{Father} = \frac{2}{3} = 66.67\%$$

$$\text{Mother} = \frac{1}{3} = 33.33\%$$

Conclusion: *Case-2 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Father is 66.67%*** *while the share of* ***Mother is 33.33%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman < Share of Man
33.33% < 66.67%

Case-3

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Real Brother
3. Real Sister

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

	Real Brother	} R
[ABG]	Real Sister	

Step 2: Share of Residuary heirs

a. Ratio between Real Brother and Real Sister
RB : RS = 2 : 1

b. Addition of ratios of Real Brother and Real Sister
RB + RS = 2 + 1 = 3

c. Share of RB = estate $\times \frac{Ratio\ of\ RB}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$= 1 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ (66.67%)

d. Share of RS = estate $\times \frac{Ratio\ of\ RS}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$= 1 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ (33.33%)

Conclusion: *Case-3 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Real Brother is 66.67%*** *while the share of* ***Real Sister is 33.33%****, hence this proves that*

Share of Woman < Share of Man
33.33% < 66.67%

Note: *In the absence of Real Brother and Real Sister, Paternal Brother and Paternal Sister are entitled to similar shares.*

Case-4

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Father
3. Mother

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{2}$	(due to no kids)
[ABN]	Father	R	(due to no kids)

[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{3}$	(due to no kids)

Note: Calculation procedure will be different for this case due to Hazrat Umar[R.A.] Fatwa:

"If the deceased is survived by a Spouse, a Father and a Mother but no offspring and multiple siblings, calculation need to be applied as follows:

1. Wife or Husband will get their predefined share.
2. Parents will share the remainder with the 2:1 ratio for Father and Mother.

Step 2: Calculation procedure according to Hazrat Umar's Fatwa:

a) Predefined share of Husband is $\frac{1}{2}$ because kid is not present.

b) Residue for Father and Mother (R) = Whole – Share of husband

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

c) Ratio between Father and Mother

F : M = 2 : 1

d) Addition of ratios of Father and Mother

F + M = 2 + 1 = 3

e) Share of Father = R $\times \frac{Ratio\ of\ Father}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

f) Share of Mother = R $\times \frac{Ratio\ of\ Mother}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor

Husband =	$\frac{1}{2}$ **= 50%**

Father = $\frac{1}{3}$ = 33.33%

Mother = $\frac{1}{6}$ = 16.67%

Case-5

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Wife
2. Father
3. Mother

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Wife	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to no kids)
[ABN]	Father	R	(due to no kids)
[ZF]	Mother	$\frac{1}{3}$	(due to no kids)

Note: Calculation procedure will be different for this case due to Hazrat Umar[R.A.] Fatwa:

"If the deceased is survived by a Spouse, a Father and a Mother but no offspring and multiple siblings, calculation need to be applied as follows:

1. Wife or Husband will get their predefined share.
2. Parents will share the remainder with the 2:1 ratio for Father and Mother.

Step 2: Calculation procedure according to Hazrat Umar's Fatwa:

a) Predefined share of Wife is $\frac{1}{4}$ because kid is not present.

b) Residue for Father = Whole – Share of wife and Mother (R)

$$= \quad 1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \quad \frac{4 - 1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

c) Ratio between Father and Mother

F : M = 2 : 1

d) Addition of ratios of Father and Mother

F + M = 2 + 1 = 3

e) Share of Father = R $\times$ $\frac{Ratio\ of\ Father}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

f) Share of Mother = R $\times$ $\frac{Ratio\ of\ Mother}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4}$

Step 3: Share of each Inheritor

Wife	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ **= 25%**

Father = $\frac{1}{2}$ = 50%

Mother = $\frac{1}{4}$ = 25%

Conclusion: *Case-4 and Case-5 clearly illustrate that share of* ***Husband is 50%*** *while share of* ***Wife is 25%****, hence this prove that*

Share of Woman < Share of Man

25% < 50%

Case-6

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Husband
2. Son
3. Daughter

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares:

[ZF]	Husband	$\frac{1}{4}$	(due to kids)
[ABG]	Son Daughter	} R	

Step 2: Total Share of ZF Inheritors

Husband = $\frac{1}{4}$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-GHAIRIHI (ABG)

a) Share left for Son & Daughter (R) = Whole – Total share ZF Inheritor

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

b) Ratio between Son and Daughter

S : D = 2 : 1

c) Addition of ratios of Son and Daughter

S + D = 2 + 1 = 3

d) Share of Son = $R \times \frac{Ratio\ of\ Son}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

e) Share of Daughter = $R \times \frac{Ratio\ of\ Daughter}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4}$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

Husband	**=**	$\mathbf{\frac{1}{4} = 25\%}$
Son	=	$\frac{1}{2} = 50\%$
Daughter	=	$\frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Case-7

Distribute Inheritance among the following inheritors of the deceased:

1. Wife
2. Son
3. Daughter

Solution:

Step 1: List of Inheritors and their shares

[ZF]	Wife	$\frac{1}{8}$	(due to kids)
[ABG]	Son Daughter	} R	

Step 2: Total Share of ZF Inheritors

Husband = $\frac{1}{4}$

Step 3: Share of ASABA-BI-GHAIRIHI (ABG)

a) Share left for Son & Daughter (R) = Whole –Total share of ZF Inheritor

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \frac{8 - 1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

b) Ratio between Son and Daughter

S : D = 2 : 1

c) Addition of ratios of Son and Daughter

S + D = 2 + 1 = 3

d) Share of Son = $R \times \frac{Ratio\ of\ Son}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$$= \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{12}$$

e) Share of Daughter = $R \times \frac{Ratio\ of\ Daughter}{Addition\ of\ Ratio}$

$= \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{24}$

Step 4: Share of each Inheritor

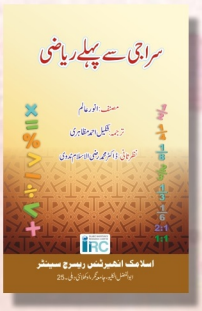
Wife	**=**	$\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{8}}$ **= 12.5%**
Son	=	$\frac{7}{12}$ = 58.33%
Daughter	=	$\frac{7}{24}$ = 29.16%

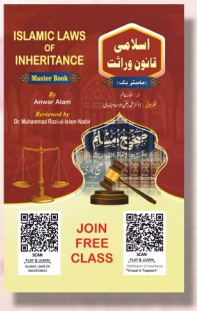
Conclusion: *Case-6 & Case-7 clearly illustrates that share of* ***Husband is 25%*** *while the share of* ***Wife is 12.5%****, hence this proves that*

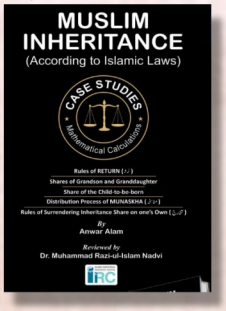
Share of Woman < Share of Man

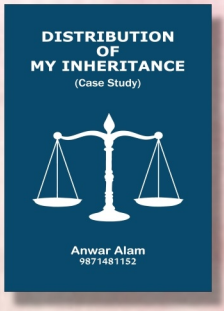
12.5% < 25%

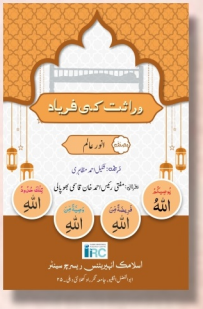
Author's books

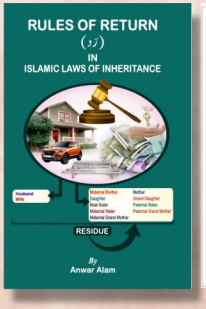


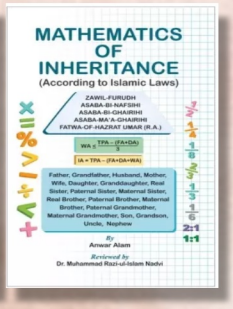












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Anwar Alam S/o Dr. Mohammad Sayeed, was born on June 2nd, 1972 in Village Thanwla, Tehseel Bilari, Distt. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India.

He did his B.E in Electronics and Communication from Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India. He has more than 31 years of industry experience in India & abroad. He holds multiple prestigious certifications like CCIE (R&S), CCNP (R&S), BGP, MPLS, CCNA (R&S), CCNA (Sec), PALOALTO, LTM, GTM, SDWAN, MCP and MCSA.

Currently he is the Director of **Networking Core Program**. He has worked with CISCO Network Academy (Jamia Hamdard), Ministry of Defense - Kuwait Army, CMC, L&T, VTPL etc. He learnt QURANIC Arabic from Qazi Mufti Jahangir Alam Qasmi (2013-2017). He established **Maktab Deeniyaat**, managed it's 2 branches for 3 years before handing over to respective dedicated committees.

He is also the Founding Director of **Islamic Inheritance Research Centre**, New Delhi, India.

Author has been working on ISLAMIC LAWS OF INHERITANCE since 2015 and he has deep knowledge on the subject. He is also taking online and offline classes since 2017.

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